

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1831.

NO. 41.

MISCELLANY.

PEABODY'S LEAP.

A LEGEND OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Many are the places, scattered over the face of our beautiful country, whose wild and picturesque scenery is worthy of the painter's pencil, or the poet's pen. Some of them which were once celebrated for their rich stores of "legendary lore," are now only sought to view their natural scenery, while the traditions which formerly gave them celebrity, are buried in oblivion. Such is the scene of the following adventure,—a romantic glen, bounded on the north side by a high and rocky hill, which stretches itself some distance from the lake, terminating in a precipice, some thirty feet in height, and once known by the name of "Peabody's Leap."

At the time of this adventure, Timothy Peabody was the only white man that lived within 50 miles of this place, and he was the spirit which achieved it. In an attack on one of the frontier settlements, his family had all been massacred by the merciless savages, and he had sworn that their deaths should be revenged. The better to accomplish this dread purpose, he had removed to this solitary place, and constructed the rude shelter in which he had dwelt, till the blasts of winter drove him to the homes of his fellow men, again to return and renew the contest, when the spring had awakened nature into life and beauty. He was a man who possessed much shrewd cunning, combined with a thorough knowledge of Indian habits, by which he had always been enabled to avoid the snares of his subtle enemies.—Often when they had come with a party to take him, he had escaped their lures, and after destroying his hut on their return homeward, some of their boldest warriors were picked off by his unerring aim—or, on arriving at their town, they learned that one of their swiftest hunters had been ambushed by him and fallen a victim to his deadly rifle. He had lived in this way for several years, and had so often baffled them, that they had at last become weary of the pursuit, and for some time had left him unmolested.

About this time, a party of Indians made a descent on one of the small settlements, and had taken three men prisoners, whom they were conveying home to sacrifice, for the same number of their men that had been shot by Peabody.—It was towards the close of the day and they passed his abode, most of the party in advance of the prisoners, who with their hands tied, and escorted by five or six Indians, were almost wearied out by their long march, and but just able to crawl along. He had observed this advance guard, and suspecting there were prisoners in the rear, had let them pass unmolested, intending to try some "yankee trick," to effect their rescue. He accordingly followed on in the trail of the party, keeping among the thick trees which on either side skirted the path.—He had proceeded but a short distance, before he heard the sharp report of a rifle, apparently very near him, and which he knew must be one of the Indians who had strolled from the main body, to procure some game for their evening meal. From his acquaintance with their habits and language, he only needed a disguise, to enable him to join with the party if necessary, and aided by the darkness which was fast approaching, with but little danger of detection. The resolution was quickly put in operation, to kill this Indian and procure his dress.

He had gone but a few paces before he discovered his intended victim, who had just finished loading his rifle. To stand forth and boldly confront him, would give the savage an equal chance, and if Tim. proved the best shot, the party, on hearing the report of two rifles at once, would be alarmed, and commence a pursuit. The chance was therefore, two to one against him, and he was obliged to contrive a way to make the Indian fire first. Planting himself, then behind a large tree, he took off his fox skin cap, and placing it on the end of his rifle, began to move it to and fro.—The Indian quickly "discovered" it, and was not at a loss to recollect the owner by the cap. Knowing how often he had eluded them, he resolved to dispatch him at once, and without giving him any notice of his dangerous proximity, he instantly raised his rifle, and its contents were whizzing through the air. The ball just touched the bark of the tree, and pierced the cap, which rose suddenly, like the death spring of the weaver, and then fell amidst the bushes.

The Indian, like a true sportsman, thinking himself sure of his victim, did not go to pick up his game till he had re-loaded his piece, and dropping it to the ground, he was calmly proceeding in the operation, when Timothy as calmly stepped from his hiding place, exclaiming—"Now you tarnation kitter, say yer prayers as fast as ever you can."

This was short notice for the poor Indian. Before him, and scarcely ten pa-

ces distant, stood the tall form of Peabody, motionless as a statue—his rifle at his shoulder—his finger on the trigger, and his deadly aim firmly fixed upon him. He was about to run, but he had not time to turn round ere the swift-winged messenger had taken his flight; his first moment was his last—the ball pierced his side—he sprung six feet in the air, and fell lifeless on the ground.

No time was now to be lost. He immediately proceeded to strip the dead body, and to array himself in the accoutrements, consisting of a hunting shirt, a pair of moccasins or leggings, and the wampum belt and knife. A little of the blood besmeared on his sun-burnt countenance, served for the red paint and it wld have taken a keen eye in the grey twilight and thick gloom of the surrounding forest, to have detected the counterfeit Indian. Shouldering his rifle, he again started in the pursuit, and followed them till they arrived in the glen, where their canoes were secreted. Here they stopped, and began to make preparation for cooking their expected supper, previous to their embarkation for the opposite shore. The canoes were launched, and their baggage deposited in them. A fire was blazing brightly, and the party were walking around, impatiently awaiting the return of the hunter.

From the Daily Courier.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, March 5, 1831.

DEAR UNCLE JOSHUA,

I aint dead, but I spose you begin to feel kind of uneasy about me, bein I have n't writ home so long. Well, I'll tell you how 'twas; I've had *this ere cold* and one thing another, so bad I did n't feel hardly smart enough to write. And besides I got so skeerd that night the Jacksonites poured their doctor stuff, what they call the healing plaster, down the throats of the Huntonites, that I did n't dare to go nigh 'em agin for a good while for fear they'd pour some of their pesky stuff down my throat. But I'm sorry I did n't write afore, for I've let it alone so long now, that my work has got desputely behindhand. When I writ to you before, the Jacksonites were holding the Huntonites by the hair of the head with one hand and trying to cram the healing plaster down the throats with 'tother, and the Huntonites were kicking and scrabbling, and gritting their teeth together with all their might, and doubling up their fists and stamping, and declaring up hill and down, that they would never take it. And they were so uppertulous about it for a while I did n't know as they ever would swallow it. But the Jacksonites were the stoutest, and held on to 'em like a dog to a root, and kept 'em there all day and all the evening till about midnight, and then the poor Huntonites seemed to be almost dragged out. I fairly pittied 'em. Along in the first of it they threatened pretty stoutly, and declared by every thing that's black and blue, if they had to take this dirty dose and should happen to be strongest next year, they'd make the Jacksonites take a dose worth two of this. But all the threatening did n't do any good; and then they fell to begging and coaxing, and that did n't do any good nother. The Jacksonites said they should not only take it, but they should take it that night before they slept. At last they got their hands and feet tied, and kept bringing it up a little nearer and little nearer to their mouths, and the Huntonites got so they could n't do nothing but spit. But the Jacksonites did n't mind the spitting, for you know it is n't for the doctor to stan about being spit upon a little, when he's giving medicine. Jest before the last out, the poor Huntonites rolled their eyes dreadfully, and I believe some on 'em lost their sense a little; one of 'em took a notion that they were a going to make him swallow a whole live goose, feathers and all; and he begged of 'em, if they would n't take the gizzard and 'tother inside things that the 'd just pull out the pin teeths that it would n't scratch his throat going down. But they did n't pay no attention to him, and jest before the clock struck twelve they grabbed 'em by the throat, and pried their mouths open, and poured it in. The Huntonites gurgled a little, but they had to swallow it. A day or two afterwards they made some of the Sinneters take it in the same way. They had a considerable tussle for it, but not quite so bad as they had in the House.

Some thought this healing dose would make the Huntonites worse, and some thought it would make them better.—I've watched 'em ever since they took it whenever I dared to go near the Legislator, and I cant see much alteration in 'em. But that or something else has kicked up a monstrous dust amongst other folks all over the world amost. I've been looking over the newspapers a little, and I never see the world in such a terrible hubbub before in all my life.—Every body seems to be running mad, and jest ready to eat each other up.—There's Russia snapping her teeth close behind him. The main body had likewise got the alarm, and were but a short distance from him, when he reached the headland. Those who were nearest he

did not fear, unless they came to close action, and he resolved to send one more of them to his long home, before he leaped from the precipice.

"It's a burning shame to wet so much good powder," exclaimed he, "I'll have one more pop at the tarnation red skins.—Tim's position was quickly arranged to put his threat in execution. His rifle was presented, his eye glanced along its barrel, and the first one that showed his head received its deadly contents.

In an instant Tim was in the water, making for the canoe. The whole party had by this time come up, and commenced a brisk fire upon the fugitives.

Tim stood erect in the canoe, shouting in the voice of a Stentor, "Ye'd better take care, ye'll spile the skiff." "Old Plumper's safe, and you'll feel him yet, I tell ye!"

They were quickly lost in darkness, and taking a small circuit, effected a landing in safety. Many a red man's life verified his last threat, and Peabody lived to a good old age, having often related to his friends and neighbors the adventure which gave to this place the name of "Peabody's Leap."

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SPEECH Of Mr. Foot, in the U. S. Senate, on the General appropriation Bill.

Mr. Foot said, we are indeed fallen on evil times. The application of the "searching operation," mentioned by General Jackson in his Inaugural Address, has become indispensable to save the Treasury from Bankruptcy. The Syren song of retrenchment, economy and reform, has lost its fascinating charms. Broad and bold assertions will no longer be received as proof of economy, while the public documents prove them to be false—the people will no longer be deceived by these hackneyed terms—nor can the present Administration be screened from censure by charging their predecessors with "wasteful extravagance," when the documents furnish convincing proof, that the present is the most extravagant administration which has ever wielded the destinies of the nation. He called the attention of the Senate to the documents in proof of his assertion, and presented a statement taken from the printed reports from the Departments, from which he gave the comparative expenditures between the two last years of Mr. Adam's administration, and the two first of General Jackson's.

Appropriations in 1827	\$11,315,568 95
1828	12,325,452 59
Making	\$23,642,051 54
In the year 1829	11,766,524 65
1830	14,844,090 69

Total in two first years of Gen. Jackson's economical administration

\$26,610,613 34

Making an excess of expenditure in two years, above the expense in Mr.

Adam's administration

\$2,963,563 80

And of this excess, nearly half in the civil list.

Civil list, 1827

1828

Making

Civil list 1829

1830

Making

Civil list 1829

OXFORD OBSERVER.

Indian territory are null and void as repugnant to the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the United States. No defence was made on the part of Georgia. Wirt is said to have been uncommonly eloquent: during his oration some of the Cherokee delegation, who were present, were so much affected, notwithstanding the sternness of their Indian nature, that they were unable to restrain their tears.

The decision of the Court is not yet known.—*Kennebec Jour.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the ship Virginia, captain Collins we have received City of Mexico papers to the 22d of February inclusive.

They are very much occupied with documents relating to the unfortunate Ex-President Guerrero, who was captured in the South near the close of January. He was tried by a Council of War at Ojaco on the 10th of February, found guilty, and SENTENCED TO BE SHOT; which sentence was carried into execution on the 14th. We find nothing else of importance.

CAPTURE OF GUERRERO.—The New Orleans Bee of Feb. 28, which we received yesterday, mentions the arrival at that port from Tampico, on the 27th February of the schooners Emperor and Preto. Papers of a late date were received by them from Mexico. The most important news which they furnish is the announcement by a dispatch from the Alcade of Huatulco, to the command of the department of Ejutla, of the almost total defeat of Guerrero's party, and capture of that chieftain. It seems he was taken at Acapulco, on the South Sea, and conveyed thence to Huatulco in the Sardinian brig Columbus. The despatch is dated on the 24th of January, and states that the brig arrived on the 20th. It was transmitted by the commandant of Ejutla to the Governor of Ojaca, and by him forwarded to the Minister. Guerrero left Huatulco on the 25th for Ojaca, guarded by a strong escort. From thence he will doubtless be conducted to Mexico, where the judgement of a Council of War will decide his fate.

HAYTI.—A letter from Port au Prince by an arrival at Baltimore on the 10th inst. states that some disturbance had occurred at Aux Cayes, in consequence of the regulations for indemnifying the old French colonists; but that they would be immediately quelled. In other respect, all was well.

The writer adds, that a gentleman from Maryland was travelling through the island, to investigate the condition of the American emigrants. It is understood that he has a view of aiding in the removal thither of sundry other persons from this country, if he should ultimately judge it to be expedient.—*Nat. Intell.*

A letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Philadelphia dated the 1st of Feb. says, "The great news of to-day is that the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of France, has been chosen King of Belgium; and this, it is believed, will cause a war. It is not yet known what England will do; but it is certain that she is arming ships of war. In France the troops are all marching. All those of Paris and its neighborhood are to set off in two days; so that we shall have none left but the National Guard."—*Baltimore American.*

GREAT BANK ROBBERY IN NEW YORK. Office of the *Journal of Commerce*, Monday March 21st, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Great Bank Robbery.—The City Bank of this city was entered by a false key sometime between the close of business on Saturday and the commencement of it this morning, and robbed of an immense amount in bank bills.

The loss of the Bank itself, so far as ascertained, is about \$130,000; being the notes of other Banks taken during the business on Saturday. These were in bundles prepared for settlement this morning.

There were in the Bank vaults several trunks containing large amounts which were broken open, and the bank notes taken away.

Among them was the trunk of the Morris Canal Co., brought over and deposited a few days ago for greater safety, containing \$26,000, all in bills of the Morris Canal Co., viz, one bundle containing \$15,000 in notes of 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars; one bundle containing \$10,000 in notes of denominations from 1 to 5 dollars; and \$4,000 in notes not exactly described.

From the trunk of Messrs. S. & M. Allen, about 18,000 was taken, viz. \$14,000, bills of the Newburg and Orange Co. banks, \$2,000 Rutland Bank, and \$5,000 State Bank at Morris.

The Bank has offered a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the recovery of the property, and a proportionate sum for any part.

The moon on Sunday evening last appeared to be more than twice the usual size. Many persons had collected together and were wondering at its strange appearance. A wag, passing at the time was asked if he could account for it.—"Why yes," said he, "the moon feels pretty large 'cause it eclipsed the sun yesterday."—*New Haven Pal.*

To the people of the United States.

An itinerant stranger appearing in various sections of our country, calling himself by the name of Lorenzo Dow, and in a gross manner deceiving the public, it becomes my duty to caution the people throughout the country to be on their guard against the imposter.—With traits of my public and private life he attempts to dupe the credulous.—There are others in the country who call themselves the "nephew," "wife" and "sister of L. D." and pursue their journey through the country on my credit.—This is to give timely caution against those JESUITICAL ! ! impositions, for there is "a snake in the grass."

LORENZO DOW.

Providence, March 17, 1830.

[The above notice was handed us by the genuine LORENZO DOW; there is no mistake about the person; the public will be on their guard accordingly. Mr. Dow requests the publishers of papers in the United States to give the above notice a gratuitous insertion.]

Providence paper.

We find in the Western Times, published in Centreville, Indiana, the following account:

"Distressing!!—We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller from the west, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, Illinois. When discovered, THE MOTHER LAY WITH A SMALL CHILD IN HER ARMS—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to stoke fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along."

The number of banks in the United States, is four hundred and seventy two, as appears from a statement in Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector, viz: In Pennsylvania 61, New York 65, Maine 25, New Hampshire 23, Vermont 42, Massachusetts 72, Rhode Island 51, Connecticut 18, New Jersey 32, Delaware 6, Maryland 21, District of Columbia 15, Virginia 8, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 8, Georgia 12, Ohio 38, Michigan 2, Illinois 3, Indiana 2 Tennessee 3, Alabama 1.

Of this number 112 are enumerated under the head of Broken Banks. In the list of Counterfeit Notes there are eight hundred and sixty four different plates counterfeit, on different Banks in the United States.

ROMANTIC.—Report says, that lately the Sand Bat Ferryman picked up in the river, floating down, a nice mahogany cradle, closely corked, so as to exclude the water. It had the usual cradle clothing, and its little quilt was neatly spread and tucked beneath its soft bed of feathers. The ferryman towed it ashore, and began to examine into the value of his prize. He raised the covering and behold! a beautiful infant handsomely dressed lay beneath in undisturbed slumber. He carried it to his mistress, where it has found that protection denied it by an unnatural mother.—*Augusta (Co.) Courier.*

Com. Warrington has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in place of Com. Bainbridge, removed. The old Commodore offended Amos Kendall, the Fourth Auditor. Amos writes for the Globe, & has much influence, it is said, with the President. It is fatal to offend the King's favorites. Com. Bainbridge's removal has caused great dissatisfaction in Philadelphia.

Kennebec Journal.

The National Gazette says—one year hence it will be universally seen that Gen. Jackson cannot be elected.

A letter with the following superscription, passed through the post office today. It is certainly a curiosity, and we therefore give it publicity: "For Dom. D. Dolan Smith, or to the care of Darby Askins of Wist Cased, [Wiscasset] or New Castle, or Else Where which two towns is midway Between Boston and Canada, America."—*Portland Adv.*

The Indian memorial recently forwarded from Pittsburg to Washington was of great length—that is the signatures. The column of names was THIRTY SIX FEET LONG.

Three sleigh loads of fish, poultry, &c. arrived at Quebec on the 17th ult. from Augusta, in this State, by the new road. The party expected to be only four days in returning to Augusta.

We see from a Washington correspondent of a Kentucky paper, that suspicious exist, that Mr. Calhoun has sent a challenge for a duel to Mr. Van Buren. We should not wonder if powder and ball were used to settle the difficulties between Calhoun and Crawford. The administration is in "a blaze of glory!"

A new Post Office has been established in the eastern part of Oxford, in this County, entitled EAST OXFORD POST OFFICE, and Dr. J. C. T. T. appointed Postmaster.

Singular fact.—Among the bibles voted to persons in indigent circumstances at the last Committee meeting of the Elginshire Auxiliary Bible Society, was one to a poor woman upwards 80 years of age, who had learned to read within the last three years.

MARRIED,

In Bethel, by Barber Bartlett, Esq. Mr. Ball Bartlett, to Miss Maria Bartlett, all of B.

DIED,

In Paris, on the 20th inst. Mrs. LUCRETIA STOWELL, widow of the late Hon. Daniel Stowell, aged about 70, formerly of Worcester Ms. On the same day Mrs. Abigail Harris wife of Mr. Amariah Harris of Paris. On the 14th ult. Sally, wife of Mr. Shadrack Keene, aged 37.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—SWEDEN.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Land hereafter mentioned, in the town of Sweden, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Sweden for the year A. D. 1829, in the respective sums following, viz:—

Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	Town and County Tax.	Total.

Elias Berry. No. 1 | 5 | 100 | \$300 | 1,30 | 5,65

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Calvin Powers Esq., in said Sweden, at four of the clock in the afternoon on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

Dated at said Sweden, the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1831.

PERLEY STEVENS, Collector as aforesaid.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the Goods and Estate of PHILIP PITTS, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the thirtieth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon at my dwelling-house in said Livermore, under license from the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate &c. within and for said County, so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.—A piece of land containing about fifteen acres, which the said Pitts purchased of Harry Wood Esq. by deed and which is situated south of my orchard and on the County road leading to Hallowell, upon which is a fine building spot, will be first exposed for sale, including the reversion of the widow's dower. If the sale of the premises aforesaid does not produce said sum, so much of the tract of land which the said deceased purchased of his father Ebenezer Pitts by deed and is situated on the road leading from my house to Chenevry's Mills, and is known by the name of "lumber land," will be sold, as will make up said deficiency. Terms of payment to be made known at the time and place of sale.

ZEBULON NORTON, Administrator on

Livermore, March 16, 1831.

\$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber, to his astonishment, finds that some druggists are vending a spurious Eye-Water, under the name of "Thompson's Eye-Water." As it is highly important that the public should be fully guarded against this dangerous imposition, he therefore offers the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction, the person or persons, who shall make and vend this spurious Eye-Water.

The spurious Eye-Water is now distinguished by a yellow and sometimes by a white label on the outside wrapper, bearing the signature of JOSHUA S. LEE, who has had the hardihood, also to wrap about each phial the subscriber's copy of directions and certificates, as his own.

N. B. The genuine Thompson's Eye Water bears on the outside wrapper of each Phial, a red label, containing his printed CAUTION against imposition, with the signature "I. Thompson," of N. London, Conn. in the hand writing of the subscriber, inventor and sole proprietor. ISAAC THOMPSON.

The genuine Eye Water having proved throughout the U. States and West Indies, effectual in curing the most severe cases of weak and inflamed eyes—Printers who copy the above notice into their papers, for three or four weeks, will contribute to the interests of humanity. If this alone be not a sufficient incitement to publish the above, or their papers containing it, being sent to me by mail, they shall receive one dollar from me, or my authorized agents.

New-London, Jan. 1, 1831.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

FOR SALE at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Caneknife Beans; Lima, or Sabata Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (true sort) Early turnip-rooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; Large Cape Savoy; do (PINE) Red Dutch; do (PINE) Pickling; Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Carrot; (VERY FINE) Long Orange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppergrass; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turkey do; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Head Lettuce; Early Siliqua do; Pineapple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portugal Onion; Large Red do; Double Curled Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Squash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Stote Turnip; POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Majoram, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be

found in New England, of the very first

quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurseries' prices.

Boston, March 2.

Cow Cabbage.

JUST received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Boston, March 2.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, BETSEY H. has left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC HALL.

Harrison, March 14, 1831. 40

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—NEWRY.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following parcel of land, situated in said Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1830; for State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to the subscriber, Collector for said Newry, for said year, to collect as follows, viz:

Formerly Sarah Bostwick, now

supposed Theo- philus Harris.

Credit for money paid, 5,00

Balance due, \$14,70

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday river, in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same.

ANDREW N. STOW,

Collector of

ANDREW N. STOW,

for 1830.

Newry, March 10, 1831. 39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has contracted with the town of Norway to support all the poor of said town for one year from the date hereof, and that he has made provision for all of said poor; therefore, all persons are hereby forbidding to harbor any of said poor, or furnish them with any clothing, food, or medicine, as no bill will be paid either by the town, or by the subscriber, unless by special contract.

HENRY W. MILLETT.

Norway, March 14, 1831. 40

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody sputtle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever: shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor.—The following lines were not written for the public eye, nor even with the intention of committing them to paper; but merely to pass away a solitary hour. But, as I believe you mentioned in a late paper your intention of devoting a part of it to the cause of TEMPERANCE, I thought I would send them for an insertion in the "Observer," should you deem them worthy of it.

THE DRUNKARD.

Ye contents of the drunkard's bowl,
What misery dost thou cause—
The worm that preys upon the soul
Within thy victim gnaws!

His nearest friends, as well as foes,
He curses in his wrath;
Dejection, poverty, and woes,
Mark his heart-breaking path.

His home, whence all has fled but strife,
Is like the lion's lair;
The very BITTERNESS of life
Is ever brooding there.

The scour'd and tortur'd Negro Slave
Is far more bless'd than he;
Though dark his hopes this side the grave,
At death he may be free.

He may have hopes when life has fled—
May pour the secret prayer;
But He, who form'd the Heaven's, hath said
No DRUNKARD enters THERE.

Oh! did his mis'ries end with life,
His pains indeed were few;
But death, which ends this mortal strife,
Commences them anew.

Then who among this favor'd race—
What friend to human kind
Will coldly see this scourge debase
And desolate the mind.

Ye, who profess that sacred name
Through which ye hope to live—
Patriots; warm'd by freedom's flame,
Join, and your efforts give

To drive this soul-destroying plague away,
And on its victim pour the healing ray.

ALPHA DELTA.

LAWS OF MAINE.

[No. 5.]

An additional ACT regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That no person who shall hereafter commence the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State shall be entitled to maintain any action or suit to recover a compensation for services rendered by him as Physician or Surgeon within this State unless he shall have received a Medical Degree at some public institution within the United States where Degrees in Medicine and Surgery are usually conferred, and where, at least, the same qualifications are required as at the Medical School in this State; or have been licensed by the Censors of the Maine Medical Society: Provided, That before such person commence the Practice of Physic or Surgery, he shall exhibit to the Faculty of the Maine Medical School, evidence of his having received such Degree, likewise satisfactory evidence of his good moral character, a certificate of which from said Faculty shall entitle him to all the privileges of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That an Act entitled "An Act regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery, passed February the twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor February 16, 1831.]

An ACT establishing a Fire Department in the town of Portland.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Fire Department of the town of Portland, shall hereafter consist of one Chief Engineer, and as many other Engineers, Fire Wards, Firemen, Hosemen, Hook and Ladder men, Axe and sail men, as the selectmen of said town from time to time may nominate and appoint, not exceeding three hundred in addition to the number at present employed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Engineers of Fire Wards, to see that all the Fire apparatus belonging to said town, be constantly kept in good and complete order, and it shall be their duty to see that all Engines, Hose and Ladders be cleaned and repaired as soon as may be after any fire.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Chief Engineer, Engineers, or Fire Wards so nominated and appointed, shall have the same power and authority relative to the pulling down or demolishing any house or other buildings to prevent the spreading of fires; also relative to all other matters and things affecting the extinguishment or prevention of fires, or the commanding assistance, as Fire Wards now by law have. And the said town of Portland shall be liable to pay all such reasonable compensation for damage done by, or consequent upon the acts or

directions of said Chief Engineer, Engineers, or Fire Wards, as other towns in this State are liable to pay in like cases, for damage consequent upon the acts or directions of their Fire Wards.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the members of said Fire Department shall be liable to all the duties, and shall enjoy all the privileges that other Firemen in this State, are subject to, and enjoy by law at the present time.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That after the acceptance of this Act, by the inhabitants of the said town of Portland; the Selectmen shall be authorized and directed to make and publish such rules and regulations for the government and direction of the several members of the same, as they may from time to time think proper and expedient; and the rules and regulations so made and published, shall be binding upon the members of said department and upon the inhabitants of the town generally: Provided, they shall not be contrary to the constitution of this State, and the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That from and after the organization of a Fire Department under this Act, and notice thereof, given in one or more Newspapers published in said town by the Selectmen thereof; all laws of this State relating to the election of Fire Wards, so far as they affect the nomination and appointment of Fire Wards, within said town, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall not take effect until the same shall have been accepted by a vote of the town of Portland, taken by ballot at a general meeting called for that purpose.

[Approved by the Governor, February 19, 1831.]

An ACT authorizing the town of Portland to elect a board of Street Commissioners.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Inhabitants of the town of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to elect, and they shall, by written ballot, at their annual town meeting in March or April, elect three persons who shall be denominated a board of Street Commissioners, to hold their office one year from the time of their election and until others are elected; and they shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty as other town officers are. And the Board of Commissioners aforesaid, shall have all the rights and powers, be subject to all the liabilities, and perform all the duties, which surveyors of Highways by law have, are subject to, and are bound to perform, and said Commissioners shall receive such compensation for their services, as the inhabitants of said town, prior to the election of said officers shall, at the annual meeting for the choice of town officers, fix and determine.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be in force, when the same shall have been accepted by the inhabitants of said town at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers and not before; and the question upon the acceptance of this Act shall be decided by written ballot, no person being permitted to vote thereon, who is not by law qualified to vote in said town for town officers.

[Approved by the Governor February 19, 1831.]

An ACT authorizing the appointment of certain persons to publish intentions of marriage, and solemnize marriages in the unincorporated places of Aroostook and Madawaska, in the Counties of Washington and Penobscot.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Governor with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint and commission some suitable person or persons in each of said unincorporated places, to perform the duties required of town and plantation Clerks, in publishing the intentions of marriage in their respective places of settlement, who shall hold said office during his pleasure; and whenever said commission shall be revoked, an attested copy of such revocation, together with the original record of the doings of the person so removed, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, for the County in which such person may reside.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor, with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint and commission, as aforesaid, some suitable person or persons to solemnize marriages, in the unincorporated places aforesaid, and the person or persons so appointed, shall make and keep a particular record of all marriages solemnized before them, respectively and in the month of April yearly and every year, shall make a return to the office of the Secretary of State, certifying the names of all the persons who have been by them respectively joined together in marriage, within the year then last past, if any such have been by them so joined together.—And if any person so appointed shall neglect to make such return within the month of April annually, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the

second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An Act directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of highways."

[Approved by the Governor February 23, 1831.]

An additional Act to exempt from taxation Manufacturing Companies of Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steel for limited times.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all real estate, purchased, or otherwise acquired, by any company or body politic, which shall, after the passage of this Act, be incorporated within this State, for the purpose of Manufacturing Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steel, shall be assessed and taxed at the appraised value thereof at the time it shall have been so purchased or acquired.—And it shall be the duty of the assessors of any town or plantation in this State, wherein such real estate shall be situated to take the valuation thereof accordingly; which shall be deemed and acted upon, as the true valuation of such estate, for the term of six years, from and after the date of the Act incorporating any such Company or body politic. Provided, That such Company or body politic shall have the same right of application to any Court of Sessions, for abatement of taxes, so assessed, which individual citizens of this State have.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and hereby be repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1831.]

AN ACT to modify the terms and conditions of the ACT for separation.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the terms and conditions, mentioned in the Act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent State" be, and they are hereby, so far modified, or annulled, that the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in any town within this State, shall have, hold and enjoy their powers and privileges subject to be altered, restrained, extended or annulled by the Legislature of Maine, with the consent of such Trustees, and of the town for whose benefit such fund was established.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the terms and conditions of the Act aforesaid, be, and they are hereby so far modified or annulled, that the Legislature of the State of Maine, shall have the power to direct the income of any fund arising from the proceeds of the sale of land, required to be reserved for the benefit of the Ministry, to be applied for the benefit of primary schools, in the town, in which such land is situate, when the fee in such land had not already become vested in some particularly Parish within such town, or in some individual.—And this Act shall take effect and be in force; Provided, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall give its consent thereto.

[Approved by the Governor February 19, 1831.]

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of certain persons to publish intentions of marriage, and solemnize marriages in the unincorporated places of Aroostook and Madawaska, in the Counties of Washington and Penobscot.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Selectmen of the town of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, be, and they are hereby authorized to lay out a road or street commencing at or near the stone lock, at the mouth of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, in said town, and extending to the foot of Ann street in said Portland, near Robinson's distillery; and the town aforesaid shall have power to allow and accept the same as a town way or street, as in other cases, notwithstanding the same may be laid out over tide water, between high and low water mark.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the Selectmen of said town shall unreasonably delay or refuse to lay out the road or street aforesaid, being thereto requested in writing by ten or more of the inhabitants of said town, or if the town aforesaid shall unreasonably delay or refuse to allow and accept the said road or street, laid out by the Selectmen and put the same on record, the persons aggrieved by such delay or refusal, may apply to the Court of Sessions in said County, within one year after such delay or refusal, and the said Court is hereby authorized to exercise the same powers, and to proceed in the same manner in relation to the establishment of said road or street, as the said Court may now do, in the cases provided by the tenth and eleventh sections of the Act, passed the

Court of Common Pleas, for the use of the person who may sue for the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue in force, until said unincorporated places shall be organized into plantations or incorporated into towns.

[Approved by the Governor, February 21, 1831.]

RESOLVE providing for the promulgation of the Laws of the State.

Resolved, that the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in Portland, be, and the same hereby is declared to be the Public Newspaper in this State, in which shall be published the Laws and Resolutions of a public nature, and also all advertisements, notices or orders, required by law to be published in the public Newspaper of the Printer to the State.

[Approved by the Governor, February 12, 1831.]

RESOLVE relating to referred business of the Legislature.

Resolved, That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives respectively, within four days after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, to make out a list of all subjects both public and private, referred by each Branch at the preceding session, and to lay the same list before the presiding Officer of each Branch, in order that the same may be referred to the appropriate Committees.

[Approved, Jan. 13, 1831.]

THE CONSTELLATION, A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 18, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAM, BEDDICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Dearing's Buildings, PORTLAND.

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GENERAL DEPOSITS FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLEMAN,

A GENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830.

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NEW PUBLICATION.

A EXAMINATION of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents.

Nov. 15.

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NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS

THE ARIEL,

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTEEN beautiful engravings.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissett's History of ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.